

New York Tribune

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VOTING STRAIGHT.

One surprising result of the election was the closeness of the votes in this state for Sulzer and Wilson. Governor Wilson received 647,156 votes and Mr. Sulzer received 650,118. Their pluralities were, for Governor Wilson, 204,863; for Mr. Sulzer, 205,675. Thus they were only 3,000 apart on the popular vote and only 1,000 apart in pluralities. Moreover, this close equality exists in spite of the fact that one candidate was a Tammany man, the representative of a party whose administration of the state had been scandalously disappointing, while the other was free from that weakness, and also in spite of the fact that they were on separate ballots.

With the separate ballots the greater weakness of Mr. Sulzer as a candidate would have been expected to show itself. Yet apparently the support of the two Democratic candidates was substantially the same. There was, no doubt, some splitting of votes, but it was almost exactly balanced between the candidates, and substantially every one who had made up his mind to vote the Democratic ticket voted the whole of it without discrimination. In fact, less discrimination was exercised with the separate ballots and separate marking required than has usually been shown in national elections. It has not been an uncommon thing in the past for a successful candidate for Governor in New York to run from 50,000 to 75,000 behind the successful candidate for President on the same ticket, though it was easy to vote for both by a single mark. It was because of this common difference that the Democratic party caused the present system of separate ballots to be adopted, their candidate for Governor usually coming nearer to carrying the state in a Presidential year than their candidate for President. In view of the weakness of the Democratic party under Murphy rule it was predicted that it would suffer from the device by which it had expected to benefit. But no effect can be observed.

Evidently the disposition to vote straight cannot be overcome merely by compelling a voter to make two marks instead of one. As a sovereign remedy for underdiscriminating and unintelligent voting the separate ballot seems to have been overrated.

ANTI-TYPHOID MEASURES.

The proposal of the Health Department of this city to provide free inoculation, not "vaccination," with anti-typoid serum, not "vaccine," to all who desire it marks an interesting and promising new step in the generally judicious and efficient campaign which that department of the municipal government is conducting for the public good. It is not an entire novelty, for the work has already been undertaken in a few other communities; but New York will be one of the first cities, and the first large city, to adopt the system. The practice will not be in any respect compulsory, and it will be of interest to observe how many people take advantage of it voluntarily to secure for themselves practical immunity against one of the most mischievous of all human ailments.

There is abundant ground for anticipating favorable results from the practice. The first extensive trial of it was made more than ten years ago in the British army in the Boer War. There, among 5,473 men who were inoculated, there were 21 cases of typhoid, with 3 deaths; while among 6,610 men similarly situated but not inoculated there were 187 cases and 26 deaths. That record was regarded as convincing, and inoculation is now practised throughout the British army. In the United States army it was long ago made optional, and it was made compulsory for all men under forty-five years of age at the time of the massing of the troops near the Mexican frontier, with highly gratifying results. It may be added that in addition to preventive inoculation there is a similar treatment for the cure of persons already afflicted with the disease. How successful this has been is indicated by the statistics of the hospitals of Paris. There Professor Chantemesse, at the Bastion Hospital, in six years administered serum to 1,000 typhoid patients, of whom 43, or 4.3 per cent, died. In the same period the other hospitals treated without inoculation 5,621 patients, of whom 990, or 17 per cent, died.

While, however, this method of dealing with typhoid is to be hopefully regarded, it is still better to take effective measures for averting danger of infection with typhoid germs by protecting food and drink from contamination. How well this can be done was illustrated by the Japanese army during the Russian war. Before that time armies in the field had been accustomed, as a matter of course, to losing more men from sickness, mostly from epidemics of communicable diseases,

than from wounds; and typhoid alone, which was always one of the worst of camp diseases, frequently killed more men than fell in battle. But of the 600,000 men in the Japanese army only 1.24 per cent died from communicable diseases, and in an army of 100,000 there were in six months only 35 cases of typhoid; while in the British army in South Africa, which did not take the precautions which the Japanese adopted, 31,000 were invalided home with that disease. The first line of defence should therefore be to keep sewage out of water and flies off food. The second should be to filter, boil or otherwise sterilize suspected water and food. The third may well be inoculation. Within these three lines no case of typhoid should be able to penetrate.

IN THE FAMILY.

Governor Dix is in some respects a fortunate man. And he is clearly a religious one. He keeps in mind the Scriptural injunction: "But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Most men in the Governor's chair when they had high offices to fill would find it necessary to look far and wide in search of qualified experts. Governor Hughes, when he wanted an expert on traffic for the Public Service Commission, had to send to the Interstate Commerce Commission for one. When he wanted a State Historian he had to go to a university to find a man of the required training. But Governor Dix is in better luck. He can find in his own family and business circle qualifications for any post. Thereby he serves the state and exercises that most perfect of all charity which begins at home.

When he needed an Historian all he had to do was to pick up a neighbor and fellow trust company director, whose eminent fitness would have been overlooked by anybody else. Another trust company associate was just the man the state wanted, and but for him would have missed, for a Superintendent of Banks. When he had to retire from the state committee he had his own business partner available to keep his party in the right path, and when there was a vacancy in the Public Service Commission he did not have to look abroad, for he was well assured that there could be no man more fit for the job than that same Mr. Huppuch. Now that the Dix wall paper business requires Mr. Huppuch's attention the state is saved from irreparable loss in his retirement through the Governor's possession of a convenient brother-in-law. He is ready for all emergencies. The Confederates used to say of General Sherman that there was no use in destroying railroad tunnels in front of him because he carried duplicate tunnels in his equipment. So with Governor Dix; vacancies are no trouble. He always has relatives or business partners at command.

Brother-in-law Douglas is a modest man, and he never let anybody outside the family know of his fitness for this office. Probably no outsider ever suspected it. His familiarity with lumber barges and the schooner traffic of Albany is perhaps known to some extent, but his expert knowledge of railroad affairs had not been understood, and no other Governor would have been likely to light upon him. The state is therefore fortunate in having Governor Dix still in office to make the discovery. It is also fortunate in the Governor's superiority to appearances. Washington would not appoint a nephew to a high office which others thought he deserved, and rightly, as was proved when the next administration appointed him to serve for more than a quarter of a century as one of the most revered justices of the Supreme Court. Washington was wrong and Governor Dix is right. He rises superior to complaints of nepotism.

BALKAN MAP MAKING.

The probability, which is almost a certainty, that the Balkan war will result in some important changes of national boundary lines has naturally set the speculative map makers to work with zest and ingenuity. The chief difficulty in the problem of transforming the map of that part of Europe is in the inextricable commingling of races, creeds, tongues and historic claims. It would be impossible to divide Macedonia alone, not to mention other lands, on lines of race, creed, language or historic title through former sovereignty. The best that can be done is to make the apportionment according to majorities, but whether that will prove entirely and permanently satisfactory is a matter of doubt.

One particularly well informed authority thinks that Serbia will take half of Novibazar, as far as the Lim River, and Old Serbia—meaning chiefly the vilayet of Kosovo. Montenegro will take the rest of Novibazar and the Mallesori country almost to Janina, which means the vilayet of Scutari and parts of Monastir and Janina. Greece will have southwestern Macedonia and "all of Epirus," which would mean the rest of Monastir and Janina, and would apparently overlap considerably upon Montenegro's share. Bulgaria is to have the eastern part of Macedonia, the Vardar Valley, which it is suggested may go to Serbia, giving her an outlet to the sea, provided that Austria-Hungary assents—that being the road to Salonica which Austria-Hungary has long coveted.

comprised practically all of Albania, Epirus and Macedonia, nearly all of Bulgaria and more than half of Austria-Hungary. The Bulgarian Empire, which preceded the Serbian, reached from the Black Sea to the Adriatic and from Thessaly to Poland, and had at Preslav a capital which rivalled Constantinople itself, its civilization, according to Gibbon, ranking with the best in Europe. Of course, any full restoration of such sovereignties is now impossible, but the question is how far it is possible to go in that direction. The chief obstacle to a satisfactory adjustment is doubtless in the attitude of Austria-Hungary. That power is apparently resolved to treat Serbia as Russia treated Poland. By seizing the Serbian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina she has prevented Serbia from reaching the sea in that direction and from regaining an important part of her old domain, and now she is trying to prevent Serbia from taking any part of Novibazar or Albania, which would mean that she could not reach the sea in that direction and, indeed, could not add to her territory at all. But the Balkan map may be remade by the Balkan powers without outside dictation.

RED CROSS IN THE BALKANS.

The appeal of the American Red Cross for aid in ministering to the sufferers from the war in the Balkans, which we published yesterday, undoubtedly does not exaggerate the seriousness of conditions there. A winter war anywhere is particularly trying, and even with the most perfect equipment great hardships would be inevitable. But the Balkan winter is severe, and on both sides the armies are woefully lacking in the means of transportation, in food and in medical supplies. Moreover, the contest has already become ferocious in character. Racial and religious bitterness may lead to outbreaks of savagery, and there can be no doubt of the obligation of the civilized world to take prompt measures to care for the wounded and sick on both sides and prepare to meet any call of humanity which may arise from this culmination of the age-long struggle between Christian and Moslem.

The American Red Cross, owing to our distance from the scene of conflict, wisely refrains from sending expeditions to the front. That branch of the work is attended to by the European organizations. But the Americans are called on to back up their fellow workers. Aid is rendered impartially to the combatants on both sides, but any person especially interested in assisting either can designate the direction in which his contribution shall be used and his wishes will be observed. It is to be hoped, for the credit of America, that the treasurer, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of No. 52 William street, in this city, will be able to report liberal gifts from our country to this work for humanity.

THE COST OF NAVIES.

The manner in which Great Britain is seeking to maintain the "two power standard" in her navy is indicated in a Parliamentary return which has just been made, and which also incidentally throws some suggestive light upon our own naval policy. The demand has been that Great Britain shall keep her navy equal in strength to those of any other two powers united, the United States being generally omitted from the reckoning. That would naturally mean that Great Britain must spend as much yearly on her navy as any other two powers put together; and that, if the United States be left out, she appears to be doing. Thus in 1912-13 the chief naval powers are spending for all naval purposes the following sums:

Great Britain	\$225,377,000
Germany	113,047,700
France	80,453,750
Russia	88,408,025
Japan	47,309,085
Italy	42,837,825
Austria-Hungary	29,269,840
United States	132,760,095

Great Britain is thus spending much more than any other two powers with America omitted, and practically twice as much as her nearest competitor, with the same omission. These figures do not, however, for obvious reasons provide a measure of actual increase of naval strength. More to the purpose are those of the appropriations for new construction, which show decidedly different comparisons. Omitting Italy, whose figures are not now available, these appropriations are as follows:

Great Britain	\$86,257,635
Germany	57,455,835
France	34,987,910
Russia	34,146,800
Austria-Hungary	18,125,000
Japan	16,448,885
United States	24,990,725

These latter figures show that Germany is spending far more for new ships, proportionately to her whole budget, than Great Britain and that Great Britain is spending considerably less for construction than either Germany and France or Germany and Russia, while she falls far short of spending twice as much as Germany. Of marked interest to Americans will be the fact that of all nations we are spending proportionately to the whole naval budget by far the least for new ships. We are spending 50 per cent more on our navy than Russia on hers, yet Russia is spending 37 per cent more for new ships than we, and while we are spending nearly one-sixth more on our navy than Germany, Germany devotes more than twice as much as we do to new construction. In these cases a part of the explanation is that Russia's chief naval work just now is the building of new ships, and that Germany also is straining every nerve and sacrificing everything else to increase the number of her ships, while she has fewer navy yards to maintain and a much shorter coast line to look after. It is well known that all classes of men in our navy get much better pay than those of other countries, which Americans will not begrudge. Nor will thoughtful men object to our greater expenditures for ammunition for target practice, seeing that thus our "men behind the guns" are made the best marksmen in the world. Nevertheless, the figures which we have quoted are full of suggestion as to what further appropriations will be necessary if our

navy is to be maintained at a suitable relative strength.

It has become evident since the election, if it was not evident before, that the President commands the respect of everybody whose respect is worth having.

We violate no confidence in saying that the President-elect will receive more advice during the next few months than he will know what to do with.

That third cup of coffee is likely to get cold.

"Is it a revolution?" asks "The Evening Post." Of course it is, in this day of superfluous language.

The name of Mustapha Pacha has been changed to Ferdinandova. Balkan geography is hard enough now, but if they are going to change the names while the war is still going on the case is hopeless.

Wilson is in a minority of about one-fifth of the total vote. Lincoln at his first election was in a minority of about one-fifth—New York World.

And that's where the parallel ends.

The colonel's fight on the Republican party seems to have brought about the defeat of Congressman Longworth. Still, Mr. Longworth can console himself with the thought:

It's a wonderful thing, sir, to be son-in-law to a very magnificent, three-tailed Bashaw.

The woman suffragists have reason to feel satisfied with election results, which added Kansas, Michigan, Oregon and Arizona to their former holdings. While this does not necessarily mean that they will have the right to vote in all the rest of the states in the near future, as some of them predict, the fact that nothing succeeds like success is not without weight with legislators.

In issuing his Thanksgiving Day proclamation the President is not without important personal reasons for thankfulness; more and greater, perhaps, than some other conspicuous men enjoy.

Like the premature report of Mark Twain's death, the Bull Moose announcement of the death of the Republican party is greatly exaggerated.

These wives are queer beings.—Justice Blanchard.

Is that obiter dictum or a fundamental principle of jurisprudence? In occupying the island of Tenedos the Greeks are causing history to repeat itself. They occupied that island once before, with great effect, when they were fighting not the tribe of Othman but the sons of Priam.

"Bill" Flinn was the greatest moral leader of them all.

The school children of Westfield, N. J., who a few days ago were going on strike and threatening civil revolution because the school board insisted upon ranking the three "R's" above football, have seen a great light, and in some cases, perhaps, experienced the impact of the paternal slipper. Consequently, they have apologized to the board for their folly and impertinence and gone back to their studies. Boys and girls elsewhere will please take notice.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An echo of the old legend of the lotus eaters of classic fame is contained in the latest fad of the matinee girl. Like a young goddess on Olympus the modern maiden may subsist upon a diet of flowers, and at the same time by no means be confined to the lotus. Not only are candied violets a staple product of up-to-date Fifth avenue confectioners this season, but rosebuds boiled in sugar, lime flowers and lilies are coming into demand as eatables. One shop is even advertising the famous violet sherbet of the Caliph, a frozen mixture of greenish color which has long been known in the East as the "Grand Seigneur's" sherbet. It is said that jasmynes, pomegranates and yellow water lilies, now much in vogue in Paris, will soon make their appearance to delight the fastidious palates of New York's confectionery epicureans. Most of the recipes for these "confections" come direct from Arabia, Persia and Rumania, where they have been in favor for hundreds of years.

"He's quite regular in his habits, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes! He drinks a quart of whiskey a day, smokes eighteen cigars regularly and has a regular habit of never getting to bed before 2 a. m."—Life.

Now we learn that the police force does not present the only opportunity for an intelligent, patriotic Parisian dog to serve his city. A dog is needed also as chief examiner to pass upon the qualifications of the human applicants for the position of barker. The human barker's job is to yelp before a house from which no dog tax is paid until the authorities are convinced by the responsive silence that there is no dog to be taxed or can prove by the answering serenade that the man of the house is liable. Of course, a dog is needed to pass upon the realism of the human barker. The man gets the French equivalent of \$20 a month. The dog Frenchly works for his board.

Blight—What is your idea of borrowing?

Tight—Letting the neighbors use your telephone.—Judge.

Commenting on the suggestion that the "Dear Sir" and "Yours truly" be omitted from business correspondence, a New York merchant said that letters received from business houses in Europe were seldom encumbered with what he calls "useless phrases" of that kind. "And see the absurdity," he said, "of 'Dear Sir'—a man whom you want that you will use unless he pays, or of closing with 'Yours truly' a communication which would be received with anger by a correspondent with whom you happened to be at swords' points." This merchant puts his theory into practice, allowing no member of his clerical force to use the conventional phrases, and says that he knows that the people with whom he does business will not charge him with lack of regard or think he is less polite than his neighbors "who still write 'Yours respectfully' with a mental reservation."

"How did you feel at that fashionable wedding?"

"About as conspicuous as my pickle dish looked among the jeweled bronzes and ropes of pearls."—Pittsburgh Post.

as marked, had been besought in vain to put up a clothesline on the roof. He spent several weeks in the spring, however, rigging up a wireless receiver in the area which should have been devoted to the family wash, but he was never able to make the apparatus work. He labored continually at the problem until early summer, when suddenly his interest in wireless telegraphy lapsed and he plunged into the problem of aeroplanes as represented by the attempt to fly a model aeroplane. So complete was his absorption that he left the wireless apparatus on the roof. The youth's mother thereupon looked over the situation and decided that for once she had been a gainer by her son's industry. The wireless sends no more messages than it ever did, but it waves the family wash in the breeze each week and does a very good job at it.

THE SUDDEN PROPHETS.

It's time to show your wisdom; you can get it at a glance. You always knew the loser was a man without a chance. It's easy to discriminate when all the fighting's done: You don't see how the "alsos" ever had the nerve to run.

If you search your recollection you will find a double-dog and a lot of other opinions which you offered and conveniently forgot. And when they show the bulletins, amid as all men know, You're sure you always said that it could not be otherwise.

There is glee in song and laughter; there is bliss in solemn thought; There's a thrill in courtship fortune where the game with risk is fraught; There is happiness in love and in revenge, as all men know, But the greatest joy in life is to remark, "I told you so!" —Washington Star.

TWO MILLION WOMEN VOTERS

Recent Election More Than Doubles the Number in This Country.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The addition of Kansas, Arizona, Oregon and Michigan to the column of equal suffrage states makes ten the present total number of states where women vote.

Prior to November 5 the total number of women voters was approximately 604,237. The four new suffrage states more than double that figure, making the total number of women voters in the country approximately 1,942,700 at the present time.

These figures are based on the actual voters in this election, excluding the Prohibitionists.

As there are a considerable number of adults who did not vote, I have no doubt the total number of women voters is more than 1,942,700, unless there are more men than women in the ten suffrage states.

It is certain that the number of electoral votes of these states is 50, which is more than President Taft received.

H. S. HOWARD.
New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 7, 1912.

A GREAT MAN IN DEFEAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: A new President has been elected by the people. He to-day stands free and untarnished in the minds of all Americans.

But let me say this: In the defeat of William Howard Taft the people retired from office a great and true American. His life and character will ever be pre-eminent with the great personalities of this earth and be a guiding star and inspiration to future Americans. His administration has been one of great success to the country at large, and the people in their calm and sober moments of reflection will agree with me that William Howard Taft deserves the thanks, admiration and love of every American.

JOSEPH LEURS.
New York, Nov. 6, 1912.

AS TO SOUTH DAKOTA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Is it not wrong to say that Roosevelt carried South Dakota? Is it not a fact that the electors voted for him named at a Republican primary or convention, and while understood to be Roosevelt partisans, were they not the only Republican electors on the ticket, and were they not supported by the Republican party at the polls under a pledge to vote for Taft under certain conditions? If the Taft Republicans voted for the electors under such an arrangement it cannot be said that Roosevelt carried the state. The question is important to those who have made wagers on the number of states carried by Taft or Roosevelt. Had the Taft and Roosevelt vote been divided it is not likely that either would have carried the state. F. E. S.
New York, Nov. 7, 1912.

THE RENEGADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I heartily thank you for the editorial to-day under the title of "The Renegade." I had a great desire to give expression to my feelings in regard to the Renegade, with a capital R, from the Republican party, but you have expressed them infinitely better than I could, and I am sending copies of the paper to several friends. RUFUS CHASE.
Brooklyn, Nov. 6, 1912.

PATHETIC END OF OLD "GROVER."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The enclosed clipping is from "The Norwich Sun" of to-day. The horse referred to came to United States Judge George W. Ray from Dr. Bryant, of New York, who was ex-President Cleveland's physician and who secured the horse from Mr. Cleveland, or, as I have understood, the horse was given to Dr. Bryant by President Cleveland. F. O. EKKINER.
Norwich, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1912.

After the election returns came in this morning showing that a Democratic President, Democratic Senate and Democratic House had been elected, and that there would be nothing left now to prevent a tariff for revenue only, Grover Cleveland's old horse Grover, for so many years well known on our streets of later years the property of George W. Ray—knowing what a tariff for revenue only meant, from actual experience, gave up the fight and died.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Our attention has been called to an announcement in your issue of October 12 to the effect that Messrs. Duveen Brothers have acquired control of our business. Please allow us to state that the report is incorrect.

For some time past we have been closely in touch with the house of Duveen Brothers, and we are happy to state that our relations with it are very friendly.

We trust that these relations will continue for many years to come, but it is not the case that our friends have acquired either the goodwill or the control of our business.

DOWDESWELL & DOWDESWELLS, LIMITED.
CHARLES DOWDESWELL,
Managing Director.
The Dowdeswell Galleries, London.
Oct. 30, 1912.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Tuxedo will be very gay for the next few days, for the annual Halloween ball will take place at the clubhouse to-night, and most of the villas and cottages in the park will be filled with guests over the week end. Many of the debutantes of the season will be present and several dinners will be given in their honor previous to the dance.

The members of the Motor Car Touring Society will go up from the city to Tuxedo to-day, and will be entertained at the clubhouse at dinner by their president, Albert Eugene Gallatin.

Among the members are William B. Osgood Field, Robert Goetz, Vincent Astor, R. Thornton Wilson, M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Ogden Mills Field, Marshall R. Kernochan, Harold S. Vanderbilt and Hermann Oelrichs.

Buel Hollister, whose marriage to Miss Louise Knowlton, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Henry Knowlton, will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church next Thursday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Union Club.

His guests included his best man, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, and Edmund P. Rogers, I. Wistar Kendall, H. H. Hollister, Aymar Johnson, John Sloane and Langdon B. Valentine, who will be his ushers; also Page Chapman, E. Coster Wilmerding, Lydell Hoyt, Killian Van Rensselaer, Harold Turner, Clarence Young, Malcolm D. Sloane, Courtland Nicoll, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Alexander D. B. Pratt, Walter Stillman, M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., M. Orme Wilson, Jr., McKim Hollins, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Seton Porter, R. H. Williams, Jr., Marshall R. Kernochan, Phoenix Ingraham and F. B. Lord.

Herbert C. Sierck, who is to marry Miss Marjorie W. Noyes next Thursday in the Old South Church, Park avenue and 84th street, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Calumet Club. His guests were Edgar A. Sierck, Edward Paul Alker, Amos C. Schermerhorn, Harvey S. Ladew, Julius W. Noyes, Robert Myer and George Lisle Forman.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Snowden are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at the house of Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, of No. 36 West 45th street. The new arrival is a grandnephew of President Taft. He has been named Henry Taft Snowden, for his grandfather.

This is the second son born to Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, who were married about three years ago. The first child was named after his granduncle, the President. Mr. and Mrs. Snowden have been living in Seattle, Wash., since their marriage. Mrs. Snowden will spend the greater part of the winter in this city with her parents.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. G. Ormond Smith and Mrs. Robert Brewster are among those who have taken boxes for the lecture on "Wild Animals and the Yellowstone," by Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, on November 21, in the auditorium of Wanamaker's store. The proceeds from the affair will go to

UNDERMYER'S ROSES WIN

Flower Show Regarded as Best Tarrytown Ever Held.

The features yesterday of the fourteenth annual flower show of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society was the rytown Horticultural Society was the competition for the best table display. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, her daughter and Miss Thompson motored from Garrison to judge the exhibits, in which the competition was keen. First prize was won by Samuel Undermyer of Yonkers, with his decorations of yellow roses. Second prize went to R. Delafield, Tuxedo Park. His table was set off by crimson roses and stevia. N. L. Sand, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, got third honors for his decorations of crimson chrysanthemums and autumn leaves. Other competitors were Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of Hyde Park; F. P. Shottler, of Lenox, Mass.; Miss Blanche Potter, of Ossining; W. A. Reid, of Purchase, N. Y.; and Joseph Eastman and Emil Berolzheimer, who received a certificate of merit.

The rose and carnation exhibit opened yesterday, and despite the stormy weather there was a large attendance. It is the best show the society has ever held and regarded as the equal of the New York show in quality.

KEEPS \$100,000 MURILLO

Dead Dealer's Sister Wins Against Wife's Suit.

The suit brought by Mrs. Wilhelmina Balbach, of Manhattan, against her sister-in-law, Mrs. Louise Webber, of Woodside, Long Island, to recover possession of a Murillo painting entitled "Saint Magdalen," valued at more than \$100,000, was dismissed by Justice Van Sien in Long Island City yesterday.

William Balbach, husband of the plaintiff and brother of Mrs. Webber, was a dealer in paintings and works of art. He died in June, 1910. He was then living with Mrs. Webber, having parted from his wife. He left no will, and Mrs. Webber says that he gave her the painting. As a result of the dismissal of the case the painting remains in possession of Mrs. Webber, but Mrs. Balbach's counsel says that another suit will be brought.

THE GENERAL OPINION AND—

UNHAPPY. THE VERDICT OF BILLINGSGATE.

From The New York World (Dem.). Judged either by his virtues or his mistakes, here is a President of the country who has not unmeritedly.

WITHOUT A STAIN. From The New York American (Dem.). A stolen nomination for the Presidency leads but to rebuke and humiliation.

THE MAN WHO, WHEN given power, betrayed the policies of the party that had so greatly honored him, and who preferred to dominate by fraud rather than obey his own conscience.

HISTORY'S VERDICT. From The New York Times (Dem.). When the impartial historian estimates the good and bad in Mr. Taft's public service, the judgment is bound to be that the former far outweighed the latter.

DESERVED BETTER. From The New York Evening Post (Ind.). On his general record, he deserved better of his fellow countrymen.

help build the hospital for animals planned by the New York Women's League for Animals.

Mr. and Mrs. William Astor Drayton, who were married on Wednesday at Bedford, N. Y., will sail for Europe very soon to visit Mrs. Drayton's mother, Mrs. Herbert G. Squiera, at her place near London.

Mr. and Mrs. William Whitehead Ladd and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander von Gontard, have returned to town for the winter and are at the Ladd house, No. 139 East 34th street.

Mrs. Henry B. Hyde has arrived in the city from Saratoga, and is at No. 23 West 50th street.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore has returned to town, and is at the Plaza for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, who were guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vermont, have returned to the city, and are at the Gotham for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, who are at the Hotel Gotham, will return to Tuxedo to-day. They will open their house, No. 47 East 67th street, on November 20.

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